

that afflict mankind. Yerbavida is sold under \* \* \* to relieve even the most stubborn cases of over-acidity. \* \* \* Plant of Life. \* \* \* Whenever these people were afflicted with stomach, kidney, bladder and other kindred troubles, they resorted to this kindly plant \* \* \* For general nervousness and insomnia \* \* \* This will insure you a night of restful sleep. \* \* \* For sound, refreshing sleep."

On September 5, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21564. Adulteration and misbranding of Epsom salt tablets. U. S. v. 104 Cards, and 97 Cards of Epsom Salt Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30759. Sample nos. 43166-A, 43167-A.)**

This case involved a product sold under the name of "Epsom Salt Tablets." Analysis showed that each tablet contained approximately one-fourth grain of phenolphthalein, a synthetic drug, which would be responsible for the principal laxative effect of the tablets. The declaration on the label of the presence of phenolphthalein, a comparatively unknown drug, did not correct the erroneous impression which the average purchaser would obtain from the general labeling that the article relied for its efficacy on the Epsom salt present. It was also labeled to convey the impression that it was a pharmacopoeial product, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia does not recognize any product under the designation "Epsom Salt Tablets" or "Epsom Salt Laxative Tablets." The label bore unwarranted therapeutic claims.

On July 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 201 cards, to each of which were attached a number of envelopes containing Epsom salt tablets at New York, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 1, 1933, by the Universal Merchandise Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of 5.7 grains of Epsom salt and 0.22 grain of phenolphthalein per tablet.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, (display card:) "Epsom Salt Laxative Tablets", (envelope), "Epsom Salt Tablets."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the envelope, "Epsom Salt Tablets", and the statements on the display card, "Epsom Salt Laxative Tablets", and "U. S. P. Standard Quality", were false and misleading, since the tablets were not composed exclusively of Epsom salt, but contained phenolphthalein, and the United States Pharmacopoeia does not recognize any article under either designation. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the display card, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, "A Digestive Aid", was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On August 10, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21565. Misbranding of hydrogen peroxide. U. S. v. 12 Dozen 4-Ounce Bottles, et al., of Hydrogen Peroxide. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30719. Sample no. 44602-A.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of hydrogen peroxide, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative therapeutic claims.

On July 11, 1933, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen 4-ounce bottles, 12 dozen 8-ounce bottles, and 10 dozen 16-ounce bottles of hydrogen peroxide at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in inter-

state commerce on or about June 27, 1933, by the Peroxide Manufacturing & Specialty Co., from San Francisco, Calif., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "For Sore Throat \* \* \* Abscesses, Boils, Pimples \* \* \* for Indigestion."

On September 13, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21566. Adulteration and misbranding of sodium biphosphate. U. S. v. 180 Bottles of Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30805. Sample no. 37527-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of sodium biphosphate represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, which failed to comply with the tests laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On or about August 2, 1933, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 180 bottles of sodium biphosphate at Perryville, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 20, 1933, by James Good, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and failed to comply with the tests laid down in the pharmacopoeia, since when dried to constant weight it contained not more than 93 percent of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , it contained 0.4 percent water-insoluble matter, and contained chloride, per gram, equivalent to 1.5 cubic centimeters of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid, whereas the United States Pharmacopoeia provides that sodium biphosphate when dried to constant weight shall contain not less than 98 percent of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , that it is freely soluble in water, and that it contain chloride, per gram, corresponding to not more than 0.2 cubic centimeter of fiftieth-normal hydrochloric acid.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Sodium Biphosphate U. S. P.", borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On September 25, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**21567. Misbranding of white petroleum jelly. U. S. v. 176 Jars of White Petroleum Jelly. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30869. Sample no. 42983-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of white petroleum jelly, the label of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 jars of white petroleum jelly at Scranton, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 9, 1933, by John Lecroy & Son, from Camden, N.J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the jar label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Family remedy for \* \* \* Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Swellings, Piles \* \* \* Taken internally will relieve Coughs \* \* \* Sore Throat, &c."

On August 30, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*